

branched rays the longest; caudal truncate, the outer rays not produced. Breadth of body at level of first anal ray $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 in the distance from that point to the caudal. Back with 4 dark cross-bands, the first through the base of the dorsal fin; traces of dark spots on the fins.

Three specimens, up to 100 mm. in total length, from Salta, Argentina, collected by Herr J. Steinbach.

Allied to *L. latirostris*, which it resembles in the notable differentiation of the sexes, the males having a broader head and more obtuse snout than the females, and also the sides of the head armed with bristles and the whole upper surface of the body and of the pectoral fins rough, spinulose.

The preceding notes may be summarized thus:—

Plecostomus horridus, Kner, is probably, and *P. tenuicauda*, Steind., which is redescribed, is certainly distinct from *P. emarginatus*, C. & V.

Plecostomus Garmani, Regan, is not equivalent to *P. lima atropinnis*, Eigenm., but to *P. lima* (non Lütken), Eigenm.

Ancistrus was restricted to *A. medians*, Kner, and its allies by Gill, not by selection of a typical species, but by diagnosis; a new species of this genus (*A. Bovallii*) is described.

Thysanocara is proposed as a new subgeneric name for *Xenocara cirrhosum* and its allies. *X. brevipinnis*, Regan, is redescribed.

A new *Loricaria*, *L. Steinbachi*, is described.

XIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Pterygistes.*

By G. E. H. BARRETT-HAMILTON.

I FIND amongst the bats in the British Museum of Natural History examples of two hitherto undescribed species of *Pterygistes*—the one from Madeira, the other from the North-western Himalayas. In each of these the skull is very distinct from that of any known form, but I do not attribute great importance to the dimensions of the body, those of spirit-specimens being subject to distortion. The two species may be described as follows:—

1. *Pterygistes madeira*, sp. n.

This bat is similar to *P. Leisleri*, Kuhl, of Britain, but perhaps smaller and with quite different skull. The colour is

unascertainable in the old spirit-specimens, which alone are available for examination.

The *skull*, as compared with that of *P. Leisleri*, is slightly smaller, less massive, and relatively longer and narrower, characters which, although quite apparent to the eye, do not stand out so clearly when expressed in words. It is not at all like the much smaller *P. azoreum*, Thomas, with its somewhat inflated cranium and depressed nasal region.

The *dimensions* in millimetres of a female (in spirit) are as follows:—

Head and body 55; ear 12; tragus 4; greatest expanse of wing 240; thumb and claw 6; longest digit 74; basal joint of fifth digit 32; basal joint of second digit 40; forearm 43; tibia 16; hind foot (without claws) 7.5.

Skull (of the type): greatest length 15; basipalatal length 11.5; zygomatic breadth 9.5; posterior breadth 9; breadth between orbits 8, at constriction 4.5; length of palate 6.5; breadth between outer borders of m^2 6.75; length from anterior border of canine to posterior border of m^3 5.25.

Hab. Madeira.

This species is evidently the representative of *P. Leisleri* in Madeira, and it is remarkable how different it is from its neighbour *P. azoreum* of the Azores. It is described from specimens in the R. F. Tones collection procured by Mason. According to the custom of his day, Tones identified his specimens with *P. Leisleri*, from which species, however, it is clearly differentiated by its characteristic skull.

The *type* is no. 1 of the Tones collection in the British Museum (a female).

2. *Pterygistes montanus*, sp. n.

As regards general size, coloration, and characters, so far as they can be ascertained from a specimen long in spirit, this bat is very similar to *P. Leisleri*; but the remarkably large and massive skull, the big teeth, and somewhat *noctula*-like dentition mark it as one of the most distinct members of the *Leisleri* group, occupying a position at the head and opposite end of the series to that occupied by *P. azoreum* at the foot.

The *skull* is remarkably strongly built and massive; the lambdoid crests are well developed, the sagittal less so; the teeth are very large, except the small anterior upper premolar, which is relatively inconspicuous and recalls that of *noctula*.

The *dimensions* of the type (a female in spirit) are as follows:—

Head and body 60; ear 12; tragus 6; thumb and claw 6.5;

longest digit 70 ; basal joint of fifth digit 32 ; basal joint of second digit 39 ; forearm 42.5 ; tibia 18 ; hind foot (without claws) 8.5.

Skull (of the type): greatest length 16 ; basipalatal length 12.2 ; zygomatic breadth (damaged) ; posterior breadth 10 ; breadth between orbits 8, at constriction 5 ; length of palate (damaged) 6 ; breadth between outer borders of m^2 7.5 ; length from anterior border of canine to posterior border of m^3 7.

Hab. (see type).

The *type* and only known specimen is a male, no. 79. 11. 21. 164 of the British Museum collection. It was procured by Capt. T. Hutton at Mussooree, North-western Himalayas, at an altitude of 4500 to 5500 feet, and was received from the Indian Museum.

Capt. Hutton (P. Z. S. 1872, p. 707) remarks that this bat is "far from common at Mussooree, and appears to be confined to an elevation ranging from 4500 to 5500 feet, on the northern side of the Tyne range, immediately beyond Mussooree. . . . Colour of the fur dark brown, with a chestnut tinge, beneath paler and somewhat greyish. . . . A male [evidently the type] has the carpus $1\frac{1}{6}$ in. ; tibia $\frac{1}{6}$ in. ; ear $\frac{1}{2}$ in. ; nose to tail $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; tail $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. ; total length $5\frac{1}{4}$ in."

XIV.—*New Species of Lycænidæ from British New Guinea.*
By GEORGE T. BETHUNE-BAKER, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

Parelodina aroa, B.-B.

When I described this species from the Aroa River (see Novit. Zool. vol. xi. p. 368) I stated that there was a blue irroration over the blackish basal area ; since writing that I have received the species from Mr. Pratt, who took it at Babooni in August. There is a most delicate pale mauve-blue iridescence over nearly all the white area also.

Candalides ourjarra, sp. n.

♂. Both wings creamy white : primaries with a very restricted black basal area ; costa black to the cell, expanding towards the apex and descending in a nearly even curve to vein 2, making the termen very broadly and the apex yet more broadly black : secondaries with a black basal dash